locality where all the trouble is occurring the

Congregationalists have 175 missionaries, the

well, in charge of the Methodist missions,

dated Pekin, June 9, and saying: "Massacre

native Christians. Situation foreigners crit-

While nothing could be obtained, therefore,

at the various missionary headquarters yester-

day to throw any further light on the situation

in north China the Rev. Isaac T. Headland,

professor of mental and moral philosophy in

the Methodist University at Pekin, who has

been home on a furlough since last March,

gave a Sun reporter some interesting informa-

"Nearly all the legations," said Mr. Head-

land, "except the British, are in Legation street

and not far from one another. The legation

compounds, as they are called, comprise any-

where from one to three or four acres of land,

enclosed by high walls. Within the enclosure

are the legation buildings, including the official

residences, office buildings and quarters for

The Secretary Says the President Will Not Re-

lax His Efforts to Protect Them.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 16 - John Hay, Sec.

retary of State, replying to a telegram from

Dr. H. S. Chester, Secretary of the Southern

Presbyterian Board of Missions, asking that

protection be given to missionaries in China

"We are doing all that is within our power to

obtain information as to the condition of the

various American missions in China and to

ender them such protection and assistance

as is possible in the delicate and difficult cir-

cumstances which now prevail there. All in-

formation as soon as received is communicated to the friends of the missionaries and to the press generally. The President will not relax his efforts in afording all possible protection to our neonle in China."

The message was in response to a protest sent to President McKinley last night which

"I share with my fellow Catholics through

"I share with my fellow Catholics throughout the Republic a profound horror at the reported outrages on our Catholic Convent at Pao-ting-fu and urge the Administration to deal swift and condign punishment on the murderous assailants. As St. Paul was saved from stripes through the dignity of the Roman name, so let the brutal Celestials know that the same virtue inheres in the dignity.

Roman name, so let the brutal Celestials knew that the same virtue inheres in the dignity of American citizenship. Make it known that every American, the world over, acting within the scope of his citizenship in propagating the Catholic or any faith will command the whole force of our Government for the protection of his essential rights to life, liberty, and property.

Japan to Send 1.000 More Troops to China

WASHINGTON, June 16 .- The Charge d'Affaires

of the Japanese Legation this afternoon re

Pain's Fireworks Always Please.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue. Liberal disco

tion about the legation buildings and mission

ical. Press Washington."

ary compound in Pekin.

Rain to-day and probably to-morrow.

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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

RIOT RULE IN PEKIN.

Legations Reported Destroyed and German Minister Killed.

BOXERS USING THE TORCH.

French Cathedral and American Mission Building Burned.

Report of Battle Between British Marines and Chinese Treepe-Supply Train Falls to Beach Admiral Seymour's Allted Force on the Way to Pekin-Anxiety for the Porce Which le Short of Water and Provisions German Government Gots No Official News of the Reported Murder of Its Minister at Pekin-Telegraph Wires North and South of Tion-Tain Out, and the Town Is Now Isolated -The Bexer Disturbances Spreading.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. From a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.

Hono Kone, June 16, 4:30 P. M .- Despatches from Tien-Tsin say that all the legations at Pekin have been destroyed. The German Minister, Baron von Ketteler, has been killed. The British cruiser Undaunted started for Taku immediately on receipt of the above

The Hen. Lieut. George Gribble, with 400 men of the Royal Weish Fusiliers, sailed this morning for Tien-Tain.

Admiral Seymour's communications have been broken, and a provision train which went to his relief has been compelled to return. It failed to get through to Lang-Fang, where Admiral Seymour's force is reported to have been stopped on its way to Pekin.

BERLIN, June 16 .- The Foreign Office declares that it has received no news in reference to the reported assassination of Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister at Pekin.

PARIS. June 16.-The Foreign Office has no news from Pekin. AMSTERDAM, June 18 .- The Government of

The Netherlands will send an irondad and a cruiser to Pe-Chi-Li. LONDON, June 16 .- Many startling rumors in

regard to the situation in China are printed. It is said that the stations at Baudao and Tang-Chau, the Catholic cathedral at Pekin and three Anglo-American churches at Tien-Tsin have bean burned.

It is apparently true that the train conveying food and ammunition for Admiral Seymour's International force was unable to reach Lang-Fang and was obliged to return to Tien-Tain

The Japanese newspapers are urging the Government to demand ample reparation for the murder of Sugiyama Akira. the Chancellor of the Japanese Legation at Pekin.

A despatch to the Central News from Vienna says that Japan, with the consent of the Powers, will send 1,000 troops to Tien-Tsin.

LONDON, June 17 .- A despatch to Dalsiel's News Agency from Shanghai says that the international naval force under the British Admiral Seymour is in a tight place between lang-Fang and Yund-Sun. Enormous masses of Chinese soldiery are in front of them. The Boxers and Chinese soldiers are cutting the rallway in their rear. The column is short of provisions and water.

The disturbances are spreading in the Yangte-Kiang valley. Placards have been posted at Wu-Hu, Chin-Klang and Kiu-Klang calling for the extermination of the foreigners. The King-Nan arsenal, just outside of Shanghal, is sending vast quantities of munitions to the North.

The same correspondent sends a report of widespread incendiarism in Pekin. Numerous buildings have been destroyed, including the French Cathedral and the buildings of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign

The latest reports from a Chinese source state that the British marines and bluejackets were engaged with Gen. Yung Fuh Siang's troops for several hours, and that many of the Chinese were killed.

SHANGHAI, June 18 .- A force of 10,000 Chinese troops which was between Pekin and the international relief column under Admiral Seymour has been disbanded and the soldiers have

joined the Boxers. It is reported that the Chinese Government does not consider itself responsible for any encounter that may occur with the European

ST. PETERSBURG, June 16.-A telegram from Kalgan announces that communication with Pekin has been interrupted. There is great excitement at Kalgan. Missionaries there have been attacked.

Kalgan is a populous town in the Province of Pe-Chi-Li, 125 miles northwest of Pekin.

WIRES TO TIEN-TSIN COT.

Communication With That City and Take New Interrupted. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 16.-A despatch to the Central News from Shanghai dated to-day says that wires south of Tien-Tsin were cut to-day and the city is isolated from telegraphic communi-

The cable companies here announced yesterday that all communication with Tien-Tsin has been cut off. Communication with Pekin has been cut off since June 12.

The Western Union's Central Cable Office announces that Taku is isolated telegraphically, and adds the following: "In connection with this morning's builetin reporting the isolation of the Tien-Tsin land wires, we have been advised by the Great Northern Company that there is no prospect of the res-

Carl H. Schults's Artificial Vichy, Seltzers and Carbonic, in Quart and Pint Betties for out-of-town shipments. All orders and the selection of the Schultz, 430 1st av

The Shanghai - Tien - Tsin line is totally interrupted beyond Baudao near Tien-Tsin, cutting off communication with the latter place and also with Taku and other stations in the north. The above places are entirely cut off telegraphically and messages can only be for-warded at the sender's risk."

There are two wires to Tien-Tsin, one from Shanghai on the south and one from Helampo on the north. Both have been cut.

TO SEND TROOPS TO CHINA. They Will Be Ordered From Manila Unless the

Situation Improves Within 24 Hours
-Anxiety for Minister Conger's Safety.

WASHINGTON, June 16 .- There has not been

Washington has been so agitated as it was to-day. The news sent by The Sun's staff correspondent at Hong Kong that advices had been received there from Tien-Tsin that the foreign legation buildings in Pekin had been burned and Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister to China, killed, created a sensation at the White House and the State, War and Navy departments, and was the reason for a conference early this afternoon between the President, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War. Failing to receive any official information concerning the Chinese situation President Mckinley summoned the two Secretaries and talked with them about TRE SUN'S message. The upshot of their consultation was the determination to send additional forces to China for land service if official advices showing that the situation had improved were not received within a reasonable length of time. One high official in the confidence of the President admitted that twenty-four hours would be considered a reasonable period to wait. In the meanwhile advices are expected from Rear Admiral Remey, at Manila, as to how many sailors and marines may be spared for service in China

from the American fleet in Asiatic waters, and

from Rear Admiral Kempff at Taku, command-

ing the division of the American fleet in Chines

waters, as to whether more men are needed

and if so, how many. There is reason to believe

that Major-Gen. MacArthur, at Manila, has been instructed by telegraph to have troops prepared for immediate embarkation for Taku. Secretary Hay and Secretary Root decline to affirm or deny this report. The despatch directing Admiral Kempif to inform the Navy Department whether the situation demanded the despatch of an additional land force of Americans was sent yesterday at the same time the message was sent to Admiral Remey. Much surprise was expressed in official circles over the failure to hear from these officers, and after waiting for several hours after he had read THE SUN's dispatch from Hong Kong. President McKinley, alive to the dangers of delay, letermined that immediate action appeared to be necessary. It was then that he sent for Secretaries Hay and Root. The conference of the President and the two Cabinet officers was brief, indicating that there were

for difference is that the military authorities are opposed to withdrawing any soldiers from the Philippines, while the naval officials are contending that active service in the interior of China should not be intrusted to a force of bluejackets and marines. But this very difference simplifies the situation, for it leaves to the determination of the President whether sailors or soldiers shall be sent, and he will act promptly when the moment for action

no differences of opinion as to what should

be done. In fact, the only possible ground

The President directed the Secretaries of State and War to gather all the information at hand about the situation in China and lay it before him as soon as possible in order that he may understand more clearly what is re-quired of the Government. He directed also quired of the Government. He directed also that inquiries should be made of every available source of information to ascertain the status of affairs in China, the availability of United States forces in the Far East for Chinese service, and the extent to which the Executive has power to act in the protection of American citizens and their interests in the perturbed Empire. The question has apparently been raised in the mind of the Executive as to whether soldiers may be landed on Chinese soil without the authority of Congress, but from present indications the President will not hesitate to order as large a body of military to Taku as he may deem necessary to asfeguard the lives and property of citizens of the United States. Should he order soldiers from the Philippines to China, the President may give his reasons for so doing in a proclamation or an official statement issued through one of his Cabinet officers, in which the situation in China will be described and the necessity for immediate action justified.

justified. has been heard from Minister Conger since it o'clock on Tuesday night. In the hope that telegraphic communication with Pekin may be restored soon, the Secretary of State has sent a telegram addressed to the Minister at the Chinese capital asking him to describe the situation. It is believed in official quarters, however, that several messages from Mr. Conger are awaiting transmission at the Pekin telegraph office. The keenest anxiety as to his safety is feit here, and there is also much concern shown over the position of the international column.

cern shown over the position of the international column.

In the meantime the officials are hoping against hope that the Tien-Tsin report of the killing of the German minister and the burning of legation buildings at Pekin is untrue. No one here whose opinion is worth quoting is willing to say anything as to what the probable result of such outrages would be, but there is no doubt that the Government authorities would not be surprised if the break up of China would follow such violations of treaty obligations. The Administration hopes to be able to maintain the independent attitude which it has mapped out for American participation in the Chinese crisis. Conditions are not unlikely to arise, however, that would force this Government to become an active factor in the determination of China's future. That reparation for outrages will be demanded and exacted is believed to be the least that may be at peoted.

ation for outrages will be demanded and exacted is believed to be the least that may be appected.

Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister to China, who is reported to have been killed by the Boxers in Pekin, had been in the diplomatic service about twenty years. He was First Secretary of the German Embassy in Washington from 1892 to 1896, when he went to Mexico as Minister. It was while Minister to Mexico that he married Miss Ledyard, daughter of H. B. Ledyard of Detroit, President of the Michigan Central Railroad. In 1899 von Ketteler was sent to China as Minister on account of his knowledge of affairs in the East, gained by several years' experience in China previous to coming to the United States in 1892 as Secretary of the Legation. His early career vias spent in the German diplomatic service in some of the smaller European countries. The German Embassy had not heard this morning that Baron von Ketteler had been killed. The news came as a great shock to those connected with the Embassy who had known him.

15 The Chinese Minister called at the Department of State this morning and had a brief conference with Secretary Hay. He declared to the newspaper reporters that he had not a word from Pekin or Tien-Tsin. When told that it was reported that several of the foreign legations in Pekin had been destroyed and the German Minister killed, he reciled:

"I can hardly believe it. The American people should wait for a confirmation of such a report. It can hardly be true. I certainly hope nothing of the kind has happened. I see it is from Hong Kong. That is such a place for rumers."

Up to midnight no news from the Chinese for the form the chinese for the form the Chinese for the form the chinese for the conference of the form the Chinese for the

or rumors.

Up to midnight no news from the Chinese
roubles had been received by the Government
r by the representatives of other Powers.

LEGATION STREET IN PEKIN. Boxers Must Control the Capital to Destroy the Embassy Buildings.

The report at Hong Kong cabled to THE SUN that the legation buildings at Pekin had been destroyed was practically the only thing talked about at the headquarters of the foreign mis sionary societies yesterday afternoon. The news gave the gravest concern to the Presbyterians, Methodists and Congregationalists, who have more missionaries in north China than the other Protestant denominations. The Baptists have but few workers in that part of China, and the Episcopalians none. The nissions of the latter denomination are all

south of the Yang-tse-Kiang River. In the Platt's Chlorides, the Best Disinfectant sehold uses. Odorless, prompt, chean.-Ade.

CHINA MUST BE SUBDUED. ting-fu in imminent peril, and to certain sug-

Presbyterians about 80 and the Methodists 83. And from all these 288 missionarie THAT TASK NOW IMPOSED ON THE practically the only news in weeks has CIVILIZED WORLD. been the despatch received last Monday from George R. Davis and Frank D. Game

Concerted Action to Inflet Proper Military Panishment or a Scramble for Territory! -Powers Facing That Problem-Russia Under Saspicion-Unfavorable European Comment on Our Policy Thus Far, but Full Cooperation by Us Now Will Do Much to Assure Successful Handling of the Situation.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN

London, June 16 .- Whether the more sensational reports from the Far East are true or false, there remains no room for doubt that the task of subjugating. China has now been imposed on the civilized world and must be assumed instantly and systematically. The true nature of the situation was fully realized by Lord Salisbury two days ago when he summoned to-day's special Cabinet meeting to decide on the British policy. The ominous truth is likewise perfectly understood by the Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg governments, which will be the principal actors in the great drams

The question of the moment is, and the peace of the world is involved in its answer. Can the tentative agreement for sending a joint expeditionary force to Pekin be extended to the operation of the great punitive army which must now subdue China? The issue, unfortunately, is not as simple as it seems at first glance. It would be an easy problem if each Power had men available in similar numbers and position as have the United States in the Philippines, but England would have to send men from India and South Africa, and France and Germany from home, if each country contributed an equal contingent. The only country which has a large force close at hand and ready to act immediately is the one power which, rightly or wrongly, is under the gravest suspicion in regard to the causes of the present crisis and which stands to gain a long-cherished ambition if she is able to control its development.

The point to be settled before any genuine harmony of the Powers is possible is simply this: Will Russia consent to forego any individual and disproportionate advantages, no matter how large a part she may take in the subjugation of China? Furthermore, will she undertake the task in hearty cooperation with all the other forces available as a strictly military matter, leaving all political questions to be decided at a future conference wherein she will have only a proportionate voice. These questions in one form or another are agitating the European Cabinets at the present moment as nothing has disturbed them since the last great war and all day have kept every Ambassador in Europe in constant communication with his chiefs and with the Foreign Office to which he is accredited.

enclosed by high walls. Within the enclosures are the legation buildings, including the official residences, office buildings and quarters for the servants. All the buildings in each compound are of brick, and roofed with the or sheet iron. This leads me to doubt that all the legation buildings have been burned. One buildings, or even two, in a legation compound might be lired, but it would be extremely difficult to fire all the buildings in one compound alone, to say acting of burning all the legations. The mission buildings are in compounds like the buildings of the legations. The mission compounds are scattered all over the city, most of them at a considerable distance from the legations, some of them as far as two miles, so it doesn't of necessity follow that, because the legations are burned, if they are, that the buildings in the mission compounds have been injured or the missionaries attacked. Furthermore, all the missionaries attacked. Furthermore, all the missionaries have now taken up their residence in the Methodist compound, which is at the head of Legation street. The compound is surrounded by a wall about ten feet high and is fairly well adapted for defence.

"The nearest legation to our compound is the Italian, which is, perhaps, three hundred yards away. The German Legation, but on the opposite side of the street. Our executive building is one of the few fine modern buildings in Pekin, and our compound covers about two acres. There is a fire department in Fekin—not a very good one, to be sure—but still of enough account to cope with a good-sized fire if not interfered with."

An officer of one of the other missionary societies had this to say: "If the legations have been burned unless the Boxers must be in absolute control of the Chinese capital. And if they are, it means that the imperial troops are offering little or no resistance. If this be true, then all the foreign residents of Pekin are at the nervey of the hordes which have come down from the nother the surface of the part of the surface The whole problem, let me repeat, would be simple and local as regards the international politics if Russia were eliminated or if her good faith were beyond suspicion. No other Power seeks territorial aggrandizement in China or tion of foreign rights in the Empire. It is Russia's well-known desire to acquire Pekin, in northern China, in addition to Manchurla, coupled with the fact that the officially incited disturbance comes at the latest possible moment, before Great Britain is freed from her entanglements in South Africa, that brings the Czar's Government under natural suspicion.

There have been many direct insinuations of Russian intrigue in connection with the Boxer rising in recent despatches from China, but nothing tangible is forthcoming. It is incredible that any mind in Russia could deliberately incite the massacre of foreigners in China, su have suffered more than the missionaries of any other denomination. At the Presbyterian Building a letter was received a short time ago from Horace W. Houlding stationed at Lein-Ching, Shan-tung province. The letter was written under date of Jan. 1, and, among other thangs states: suggested freely, even in friendly circles in Paris, is that Russia connived at some antiforeign demonstration, which was not designed written under date of Jan. 1, and, among other things .states: "Sixty-five Presbyterian families have been driven out and their property looted. The London mission has about 150 refugees on their premises, including forty women and half as many children. Everything we hear from every quarter confirms the impression that not a single Roman Catholic family of any importance has anywhere escaped. The Roman Catholic chapels that have been destroyed are countless." to be serious beyond furnishing an opportunity for independent Russian action with her large forces available at Port Arthur. If there is any truth in these surmises, it is now certain that the game has got beyond Russian control.

No great Power, not even the United States, which have been spoken of in rather contemptuous terms in Europe during the past few days, will fail to join in the sternest punitive measures if to-day's despatches from the HAY ON THE MISSIONARIES PLIGHT. seat of disturbance prove true.

Russia, therefore, will not be permitted to act alone in any event and no opportunity will be allowed her to gain any great political advantage from the situation. For instance, if it be true that the German Minister has been killed, Germany will begin a war on China the moment the fact is authenticated. The alternative, therefore, of concerted action by all the Powers is a general scramble, which would be almost certain to produce ruptures between those engaged in the rival games of grab.

It is necessary to speak in plain language about the American attitude as viewed from the European standpoint. It should be said at the outset that Europe does not desire to induce the United States to take any action whatsoever. On the contrary, the Old World would be most pleased if the United States did abrolutely nothing. Even England has no strong wishes in the matter unless, indeed, the United States should enter into a complete partnership with her for the settlement of this qu. stion, but it is perfectly understood that any such thing is

generally. The President will not relax his efforts in affording all possible protection to our people in China."

Dr.Choster, who has visited China and studied conditions there, said in an interiewe to-day:

"The only hope for China and for the safety of the foreigners resident there is that the Powers shall take the situation in hand and depose the Empress Dowager and restore the Emperor to power. In this work of mercy on a vast scale our Government should not hesitate to take part. As yet only one threatened disturbance has been reported in Yangste Vallay, the region where the missions of the Southern Presby terian Church are situated. That is probably due to the fact that this region is the sphere of influence of England in China. Unless the change of rules suggested be made, it is only a question of time when the disturbance will be extended all over the empire and a condition of absolute chaos will prevail." PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—United States District Attorney William Michael Byrne of Wilmington, Del., this morning received at the Hotel Walton, where he is representing one of the factions in the fight for seats in the National Convention, a telegram from Secretary of State John Hay, who says that the United States Government is doing all in its power to protect American missionaries in China.

Secretary Hay's telegram was similar to the one sent to Nashville.

The message was in response to a protest sent to President McKinley last night which Apart from this consideration, therefore, England, like the Continental Powers, would be glad if the United States would keep hands off. Of course, if the United States adopted a policy of inaction, her interests would receive scant consideration in any future deal made in China. Promises of the open door are excellent things when interpreted in generous good faith, but nothing is easier in practice than to keep to the letter of such an agreement and destroy the substance. It is a simple truth to say, therefore, that the diplomatic world puts a low value on the assurances recently given to the United States by certain countries.

What Europe does ask of America in the present grave crisis in the world's affairs is simply this, that she make up her mind and refrain from wobbling afterward That its voice may now be most potent let America insist that China shall be punished for her grave violation of international law, let America contribute her full share of men and means for this purpose and let her at the same time demand the limitation of China's punishment to military, without political, penalties and a general concert of the Powers would be

well nigh assured. independent action by the United States against China in the present situation is reprotection of his essential rights to life, liberty, and property.

"The unhappy war now waging on the part of the misguided Filipinos will have its compensations, and a further reason will be found for American retention of the Philippines if an efficient base is established there for the protection of Catholic and other missionaries in their superb work of evangelical civilization.

WILLIAM MICHAEL BYRNE." garded in Europe as absolutely impossible. Limited or partial American cooperation in dealing with the crisis can be scarcely tolerated The United States must use all their available resou ces in the Far East as reely as all the other Powers will do or keep aloof altogether from concerted action with the Powers.

There are s veral causes for the unfavorable opinion of the American policy or lack of policy which, as intimated above, have been expressed in Europe. One is found in several despatcher of the Japanese Legation this afternoon re-ceived the following despatch from the Imperial Foreign Office:

"The situation in North China is growing decidedly more serious. Consequently the Im-perial Government has decided to despatch, in addition to the troops already assembled at Taku, a military force of about 1,000 men in order to strengthen the hands of the Japanese Minister in China, who is acting in complete concert with the representatives of the other principal Powers." ent before the wires were cut, hinting that Minister Conger and Admiral Kempff were unnerved by lack of support and instruction and the absence of reply to urgent requests for reinforcements from Manila.

In another instance THE SUN corresponder has seen a despatch detailing that early in the week a cable message to Washington pointed out that there were eleven Americans at Pao

Physicians' Prescription for speciacies and eye-glasses promptly filled. on premises Spencer's, 15 Maiden Lane. - Ade.

gestions made for their relief Washington has not replied. Further, it was said that the Consuls at several treaty ports had asked for in-

structions without receiving replies.

These are almost certainly diplomatic slanders, for slander exists even in that sacred world, but they are damaging to American prestige. Moreover, they tend to spread the dea which most people in Europe cherish, that no American President dares to have a mind of

his own when an election is pending.

There is little disposition in Europe to analyze the local causes of the Boxer uprising. Otherwise the missionary question would become prominent. It is so generally assumed that political intrigue is at the bottom of the trouble that a basis of permanent anti-foreign prejudice is ignored. There is no doubt, however that the batred of missionaries has been intensifled recently:

When Id Hung Chang was last in Europe he frequently talked of the missionary question, which, he said, must sooner or latter cause seri ous trouble. He once asked whether it were possible for the European Powers to arrive at an agreement to forbid missionaries to go to China. He used to say that the Chinese did not so much object to Christianity as to "the sleek, well-paid, supercitious foreigners" who were sent to China to teach and preach. The average missionary, said the old Viceroy, invariably jarred on the nerves of the most tolerant Chinaman, and he thought that it would be immensely to the benefit of all concerned if the missionary work were confined to natives, of whom there were plenty to carry on the work if it must be carried on, which he did not

by any means admit. Along this line it is curious that rumor were in circulation in diplomatic quarters a few days ago that the Russian Government had made inquiries as to the possibility of Europe and America permitting the Chinese Government to place certain restrictions on the immigration of missionaries, such as contining their labors to the treaty ports. According to the current report, the British Government has already given its emphatic intimation that the scheme would meet with its strenuous opposition, and nobody here doubts that the United States, the country next interested in missions,

would take a similar uncompromising attitude. But diplomatists do not believe that the missionary question is seriously responsible for the present crisis, except as it is one of the underlying prejudices of the Chinese mind which has been played upon for ulterior ends. The sole question which disturbs Europe, as suggested at the outset, is whether civilization can administer a stinging blow to the barbarism of Asia without breaking the peace of all Christendom.

It is a curious demonstration of how small the world has grown, and of how interwoven are all its affairs, that to-day's rumors that President Kruger is at last ready to surrender should have an important bearing, and peaceful one, on the great issue which the chancelleries of Europe must decide within the next

BARON VON KETTELER'S DEATH. His Father-in-Law, President Ledyard, Prostrated by the Report from China.

DETROIT, June 16.-The reported death Baron von Ketteler prostrated President Ledyard of the Michigan Central, whose daughter Maude the German diplomat married in this city in 1897. Only a few months ago Mr. Ledyard suffered the loss of his son, Lieut. Ledyard, who was killed in the Philippine and whose dead body is now in quaranting in San Francisco. He refused to believe the report at first, but upon receiving assurances of its probable truth from New York, he went to his home and denied himself to all callers. Baron you Ketteler first met Miss Ledyard to Weshington, where the was Visiting a in Washington, where she was visiting a daughter of Senator McMillan. He was then Secretary of the Legation, having served fifteen years as an attaché of the Chinese Legation. Just about the time of his elevation to the Ambassadorship to Mexico, the engagement was announced. It was followed a little later by an elaborate wedding ceremony here. The bridal party received generous attentions from society and the Baron established himself as a favorite. Last fall when he was commissioned to go to Pekin he came with his wife to this city and remained several weeks, elaborate parties being given nightly in their honor. Theyfare childless.

QUARANTINE ON ALL CALIFORNIA No One May Leave the State Without a Health Certificate.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16 .- Federal Quaran-

tine Officer Kinyon to-day amazed San Francisco by issuing an order querantining the State on account of the bubonic plague. order requires all transportation companies to demand health certificates before selling tickets to any one leaving San Francisco for other States or Territories. An applicant for a certificate is not required to make any affidavit, but simply to declare that he has not been in Chinatown since the quarantine was first enforced. Household goods and animal first enforced. Household goods and animal products from this city will not be accepted for transportation beyond the State line, but all other freight is rassed without question.

Kinyon refused to see any one to-day or make any explanation. Three deputies in his office issued certificates, but unexpected delay in securing these caused many persons to lose their trains. This order, of course, bars any Chinese who have been inside quarantine lines, but Kinyon goes beyond this and will not issue certificates to any Asiatics. Wong Wi, a prominent Chinese merchant, applied for a certificate to go to Eurelia, Cal., this morning and it being refused, he began an action through his lawyors before Judge Morrow, who cited Kinyon to appear before him next Monday.

Monday.

Judge Morrow is wroth because the Quarantine officer has overridden his authority and proposes to punish Kinyon. Meanwhile Gov. Gage and other leading citizens have telegraphed asking Secretary Hay to use his influence to abolish the quarantine.

MISS GOTT'S GRADUATION DRESS. The Sisters Wouldn't Allow Her to Wear the

Beauttful Costume Her Mother Provided.

CINCINNATI, June 16 .- It is a rule in Catholic institutions for girls that they shall appear at graduation and other exercises clad in simple garments. Miss Loretta Gott, the pretty18 year-old daughter of Dr. Hubert H. Gott, the dentist, has been attending Mount Notre Dame Academy for five years, winning the gold medal and graduating with highest honors in her class Her mother, ignorant of the rule, brought fer her a beautiful dress, fashioned after the latest modes. The garment was delivered at the modes. The garment was delivered at the academy, but the sisters would not allow Miss Gott to transcend the rule, despite the tears of the young graduate and the entreaties of the family. There was no time in which a plainer cestume could be made to order, and at the last moment, by putting sleeves in her corset cover and using her underskirt, Miss Gott was enabled to appear on the stage, deliver her essay before the large audience and receive her diploma. She was much chagrined at the time but told her parents that she had achieved a unique distinction, being probably the only girl in the United States who ever graduated in such a costume.

TWO HURT IN A COLLISION New Haven Local Hits Freight Train on Switch at Willis Avenue.

north-bound local passenger train on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad ran into a reight train that was crossing the ran into a yeight train that was crossing the main track on a switch at the Willis avenue station yesterday afternoon. Both trains were moving slowly at the time and the collision was due, it is said, to a misunderstanding of signals. Thomas Jones of 61 West Thirty-second street, a passenger, received a scalp wound and William Dickinson of 835 East 138th street, engineer of the passenger train, was thrown out and his ankles were broken.

Fast Time to St. Louis. Leave center of New York City-Grand Centre Station-1.00 P. M. arrive St. Louis 6.45 P. M. nez day, by New York Central No excess fare. Ada. HER SON STOLE THE DIAMONDS.

Theft Supposed to Mave Occurred at the Holland House Confessed in the Street. An elderly woman accompanied by a young man walked through West Thirtieth street early last night, and when they got in front o he Tenderloin station they made as if to enter.

her arm, saving: "Don't go in there, mother."

The elderly woman started up the station house

steps, and as she did so the young man grasped

"Why not, my son?" asked the woman. "Because I took the diamonds, mother. "Why, John!" said the woman, and leaned against the iron railing of the station house. "Yes I took them," said the young man: " pawned them and lost the money on the races. "Then there is no use of my staying here,

said the mother. "Let us go back to the hotel." Mother and son went to the Holland House. The clerks on duty at the Holland House last night said that no complaint had been made at he office of a loss of diamonds.

WEST ENGLAND EXPRESS WRECKED. Eight Persons Killed-Among the Injured Are

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Spence of Milwaukee. Special Cable Despatch to THR SUN. LONDON, June 16. - The West England expres collided with a standing train at Slough station, north of Windsor, at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon Fight persons were killed and forty injured Among the latter are Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W

Spence of Milwaukee, Wis. MILWAUKER, Wis., June 16 - Mr. Thomas Spence is an attorney and a law partner of United States Sanator Joseph V. Quarles, Mrs. Spence left here early in the year with a party of Milwaukee women and Mr. Spence recently joined his wife and intended to go to the World's Fair at Paris.

DIDN'T COME BACK FOR BABY. Tail Young Woman Left It With Mrs. Geane

Mrs. Helena Genne of 512 East Thirteenth street went to the Fifth street police station last wight with a three months old girl that she said had been left at her house by an impostor.

A tail, well-dressed young woman went into Mrs. Genne's apartments yesterday afternoon Mrs. Genne's apartments yesterday afternoon and said. "I am a friend of Mrs. Warren and want to leave my baby here for a few minutes." As one of Mrs. Genne's friends and neighbors is a Mrs. Warren she said that she would look after the child. When the tail young woman falled to return. Mrs. Genne went to Mrs. Warren for information. Mrs. Warren said that she had no friend who answered the woman's description or who was leaving bables around the neighborhood.

The police took the baby to Bellevue Hospital.

A BRIDGE GIVES WAY.

Men. Women and Children Fall Twenty-Ave Feet -Only Three Seriously Injured.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., June 16 .- A miraculous escape from death and serious injury occurred at Sugar Grove at noon to-day. While a large crowd were crossing a bridge on Main street at the conclusion of the Odd Fellows' memorial services, the bridge gave way and fifty or more fell a distance of twenty-five feet to the bed of fell a distance of twenty-five feet to the bed of Stillwater Creek. The creek is dry and very stony and the poople, consisting of men, women and children, were piled in a promiscuous heap on the stones. A large crowd soon gathered and expected to find a great fatality, but to their surprise no one was found to be killed and only three were seriously injured. They are Deios Boone, tharies Haurin and Daniel Lowe. These were so badly bruised that they were helpless. Several little children were in the accident, but not one was injured. Many of the ladies and men received cuts and bruises, but were able to walk to their homes.

"THE HOLY GHOST AND US." xty More Religious Enthusiasts From th

CHICAGO, June 16 - Speeding eastward and bound for the pine woods of Maine, sixty religious enthusiasts, mostly women, left the Polk street station this morning. They form the second detachment of converts sent from the West through this city within the last few days by W. H. Sanford, the founder of "The Holy Ghost and Us" school of Biblical

mysticism.

All have promises of good places in "Heaven," which Sanford is to found at a place he will call Shiloh. "Heaven" is to be maintained by contributions of money to be furnished mysteriously by the Lord.

The travellers came from Kansas City, where Sanford has been holding meetings for nearly a week in a big tent.

IMPALED ON A CART SHAFT. Bicyclist Rides Full Tilt Against a Vehicle That Suddenly Turns a Corner.

HICKSVILLE, L. I., June 16 .- Gottleib Ulmer, 16 years old, a son of Jacob Ulmer, was killed in this village last evening by being impaled on the shaft of a dog cart. The accident occurred the shaft of a dog cart. The accident occurred at the corner of Broadway and Manetto avenue shortly after 8 o'clock. He was on a wheel with a crowd of others, and it was said they were going along at a lively gait, when a drg cart sudde by turned the corner at Manetto avenue. Unable to relax his speed, Ulmer colided with the vehicle and one of the shafts plurged entirely through the right side of his body. He was dragged off the shaft and carried to the office of Dr. Elward G. Rave, where he died in a few minutes. In the meantine the driver of the dog cart drove away, but it is said he will be forthcoming at the inquest.

IDENTIFIED MISS M'KINLEY. ister of the President Has Difficulty in Cashing a Money Order.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 16 .- Miss Helen McKinley, a sister of the President was unrec gnized by Uncle Sam's employees in the Post Office yesterday and failed to get payment Post Office yesterday and failed to get payment upon a money order until she could be identified. She went to the paying window in the money order department of the Post pffice, but the clerk in oharge did not know her and refused to cash the order. She explained that she was the sister of the President and became quite indignant, but the clerk was obdurate and Miss McKinley had to go and get Internal Revenue Collector McCord to identify her before she could get her money. Miss McKinley lives with her sister, Mrs. A. J. Duncan at 190 Oakdale street.

TO BUILD AROUND NEW BRUNSWICK. Penusyivania Road Fails in Its Negotiations

190 Oakdale street.

Regarding Elevation of Tracks. Negotiations Letween the Pennsylvania Railroad and the municipal authorities of New Brunswick, N. J., for the elevation of the company's tracks in New Brunswick having falled, the Pennsylvania recopic have determined, it is declared, to build a four-track road around that city. Surveyors and engineers of the railroad company are now at work on the plans. Such a road as 3 proposed will save about five miles for through trains from New York to Pulladsiphia.

SAG HARBOR L. I., June 16 -- Mary Adeline Griffin, a colored girl, 15 years old, won the oradays ago. The girl has been a pupil in the school for nine years. She is a member of one of the ddest colored families in this place. Her great-gr ndfather settled here about the beginning of the century. Principal Armstrong of the school says the girl is so bright and studioss that he could teach a class of four hundred like her with ease. teri al contest in the Union School here a few

Cragy Negro Back at Miss Gould's. Lemuel Hill, a crazy negro, who was sent t

an asylum two weeks ago after making several attempts to see Miss Helen M. Gould at her residence. Forty-seventh street and Fifth avenue, was discharged from the institution on Friday. Yesterday morning he went back to Miss Gould's and again rang the bell. He was arrested, and Magistrate Olmsted, in the Yorkville police court, committed him to the insane

S A. M. to 7:35 P. M. Parlor car to Mount Pleas ant House, White Mts. Call 3 Park place.—Ade.

PLATT WONT HEAR OF BLISS

NEW YORK'S "BIG FOUR" IN PHILA. DELPHIA FOR THE CONVENTION.

The Scenes in the Quaker City Become Animated at Once-Cheers for Roosevelt-Platt and Onay and Hanna to Have a Conference on the Vice-Presidency Situation -Cordial Greetings Mark the Meetings of the Day-Platt Objects to Taking Chances on Biles in Case McKinley Should Die Roosevelt's Name Will Not Down, and the Westerners Still Talk of a Stampede to Him-A Dinner to Manna in the Union League Club - Scenes and Incidents.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.-It was real poli-"Big Four" delegates to the Republican National Convention from the Empire State arrived in town. No one seemed to care about the weather, or about anything else, save the wire pulling between the leading Republican politicians from the different States as to who shall be the Vice-Presidential candidate of this convention. The Big Four of New York State this year is made up of Senator Plats of Owego, Senator Depew of New York, Gov. Roosevelt of Oyster Bay and former Congressman Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., of Newburgh, They entered the Hotel Walton this afternoon just before 6 o'clock, accompanied by Gen. Francis Vinton Greene. Their appearance aroused the first applause of the ante-convention proceedings. For a moment it was hardly understood who the cheers were for, but is the next instant they were supplemented by the cries of "Teddy, Teddy, Teddy,"

Then everybody knew that the vociferous applause was for the Governor of the Empire State. The little party immediately broke up and were domiciled to their respective apartments on different floors in the hotel. Just about seven hundred newspaper men wanted to talk to Mr. Platt. Mr. Depew, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Odell at once. Another great squad wanted to talk to them separately. All wanted to ascertain, if possible, just what the New Yorkers are to do at their caucus, which is to be held in the Hotel Walton on Monday evening. Up to to-day the relations of Senator Hanna and Senator Platt have been most agreeable and aimost cordial since the fall of 1896. The relations between Senator Plats and ex-Secretary of the Interior Cornelius N. Bliss have been considered to be friendly since the inauguration of President McKinley in March, 1897. There is no evidence here that these relations between either Mr. Hanna or Mr. Platt, or Mr. Platt and Mr. Bliss, have been changed. It is very certain that Mr. Hanna, in his personal comments during the last week, has not been at all unfriendly to Mr. Platt, and in conversation with Mr. Platt and Mr. Bliss this afternoon no animosity was shown. This is a political game. Of course it is a game for advantage, and as it progresses ill-feeling may be developed in certain quarters. but the quarrels of politicians in the majority of instances are not lasting. Usually there is a great squabble before nominations and universal handshaking afterward.

Naturally, it is the purpose of many who helieve that they are factors in the situation to stir up strife. The story of the situation tonight has been made very clear. It is the resuit of a number of personal conversations. Somehow or other Senator Platt has been led to believe that Mr. Bliss has been put forward as the Administration's candidate for V. President. Just where Mr. Platt got this idea is not known. It is only certain that he has been led to believe the story and for that reason he has recently issued one or two interviews which have been directed against Mr. Bliss

PLATT LOOKING FOR THE FUTURE.

Mr. Bliss said to-day that he did not quite understand these interviews, but further than that he would not talk. He has persisted all along that he was not a candidate for the Vice-Presidential nomination. As a matter of fact, Senator Platt is looking out for the future of the Republican organization of the State of New York as dominated by himself. While he has no personal feeling against Mr. Bliss, it was quite apparent to-day that neither he nor the New York delegation will advance Mr. Bliss for the nomination. The reason for this, as one eminent politician said, is "the burnt child dreads the fire."

This involves a story of bygone days in the history of the Republican party of New York State. It dates back to the time when the New York delegation, headed by Rosoce Conkling, went to Cincinnati in 1880. At that convention James A. Garfield of Ohio was nominated for President. After a good deal of a circus Chester A. Arthur of New York was nomnated for Vice-President. Mr. Arthur had always been the friend of Conkling and Platt. He had just been turned out as Collector of the Port of New York by John Sherman, who was Secretary of the Treasury in Hayes's Cabinet. Mr. Arthur did not want to be nominated for Vice-President at that convention. But his friends insisted and he accepted finally. When the Garfield-Arthur ticket was elected Roscoe Conkling and his chief lieutenant, Thomas C. Platt. "had a friend at court," meaning that Mr. Arthur, as Vice-President, would see to it that so far as possible the Conkling machine in New York State would be protected in the

city of Washington. One of the first acts of President Garfield was to appoint the late William H. Robertson of Westchester county, N. Y., Collector of the Port of New York. He did this in opposition to Senator Roscoe Conkling and Senator Thomas C. Platt. He made this appointment on the advice of the late James G. Blaine. Conkling and Platt in their anger resigned from their seats in the United States Senate. They demanded reelection to their seats at the hands of the New York State Legislature, and after a most acrimonious fight they were defeated.

Vice-President Arthur himself went on to Albany and did everything possible to bring about the reelection of Mr. Conkling and Mr. Platt. Suddenly the nation was shocked by the news that Guiteau had shot President Garfield. After a lingering illness the President died. Mr. Arthur was sworn in as President of the United States in his old home on Lexington avenue, New York. If Conkling and Platt balieved that they had a friend at court in Vice-President Arthur they certainly believed that they had a greater friend in President Arthur. Not so. Mr. Conkling and Mr. Platt demanded that President Arthur turn out Robertson from his place as Collector of the Port. President Arthur replied that he could not depart from the policy of President Garfield. He argued that he was merely President Garfield's legatee and that he was morally bound to carry out his policy. Mr. Conkling and Mr. Platt, on the other hand, insisted that Mr. Arthur had been elected Vice-President with all the chances that he should succeed to the Presidency, and that he was entitled to adopt a different policy than that laid down by President Garfield. President Arthur would not accede to the demad of Mr. Conkling and Mr. Platt, and the great stalwart half-breed Republican factional fight was precipitated upon the State of New York. When it came around to 1884 Mr. Arthur greatly desired to be renominated to the Presidency. Mr. Platt was a delegate to the Cr in cago convention of that year, while Mr. Ces low : was not. Just before 25, Platt der blended Chicago in 1884 he codes pon l'are inferior

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